# RECEIVED FEDERAL ELECTION COMERSSION

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1	FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION				
2	999 E Street, N.W. 2016 MAR -4 PM 4: 08				
3	Washington, D.C. 20463				
4 5	FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT				
6	CELA				
7		RAD REFERRAL: 15L-39			
8		DATE REFERRED: October 27, 2015			
9	•	DATE OF NOTIFICATION: November 2, 2015			
10		DATE OF LAST RESPONSE: November 24, 2015			
11		DATE ACTIVATED: January 4, 2016			
12		• •			
13		ELECTION CYCLE: 2014			
14		EXPIRATION OF SOL: July 15, 2019			
15					
16	SOURCE:	RAD REFERRAL			
17	Social.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
18	RESPONDENTS:	State Tea Party Express			
19	REST ONDER TO.	blato Tou Fatty Express			
20	RELEVANT STATUTES	52 U.S.C. § 30104(c) and (g)			
21	AND REGULATIONS:	11 C.F.R. § 109.10(b), (d), and (e)			
22	AND REGULATIONS.	11 C.1 . K. 9 107.10(0), (u), and (c)			
23	INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED:	RAD Referral Documents			
	INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED:	•			
24		Disclosure Reports			
25	DEDDD AT A CENCIES CHECKED	None			
26	FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED:	None			
27	T TYMB O DYLOMYO SI				
28	I. INTRODUCTION				
29	This matter was generated by a referral from the Commission's Reports Analysis				
30	Division ("RAD") to the Office of General Counsel ("OGC") concerning State Tea Party				
31	Express's ("STPE") failure to timely file the 2014 July Quarterly Report to support independent				
32	expenditures. We recommend that the Commission open a MUR and find reason to believe that				
33	STPE violated 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c) and 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(b) and (e) by failing to timely file				
34	the 2014 July Quarterly Report. We further	r recommend that the Commission authorize pre-			

probable cause conciliation with STPE.

## II. FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

### 2 A. Background

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STPE is registered with the IRS as a 501(c)(4) social welfare organization.<sup>1</sup> It is not registered with the Commission as a political committee and therefore does not file regular disclosure reports with the Commission. In April 2014, STPE filed two 24-Hour Reports disclosing a total of \$106,137.99 in independent expenditures.<sup>2</sup> STPE did not file a July Quarterly Report for independent expenditures made during the corresponding quarterly reporting period of April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.

On August 7, 2014, RAD sent STPE a Notice of Failure to File concerning the 2014 July Quarterly Report, which had been due on July 15, 2014.<sup>3</sup> STPE filed a 2014 July Quarterly Report on August 28, 2014.<sup>4</sup> The report disclosed the independent expenditures previously disclosed on the two 24-Hour Reports but did not disclose any additional activity.<sup>5</sup> Five months later, on January 28, 2015, RAD sent STPE a Request for Additional Information inquiring whether STPE had received any contributions intended to further the specific independent expenditures that it had reported.<sup>6</sup> On March 4, 2015, STPE filed an Amended 2014 July Quarterly Report, which made no changes to the previously disclosed expenditures but included

See http://www.stateteapartycxpress.org/.

See RR 15L-39 at 1 (Oct. 27, 2015). STPE had not previously reported any expenditures or receipts to the Commission.

See RR 15L-39 at 1.

See id. at 2.

See id.

See id.

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1 receipts totaling \$111,000 that were not previously disclosed.<sup>7</sup>

- 2 RAD referred STPE to OGC for its failure to timely file the 2014 July Quarterly Report.
- 3 After the matter was referred to OGC, STPE's treasurer submitted a response explaining that she
- 4 had mistakenly believed that non-registered entities such as STPE were only required to file 24-
- 5 Hour Reports. 8 She noted that the independent expenditures were accurately disclosed to the
- 6 public in advance of the election via the timely 24-Hour Reports. 9 She further stated that STPE
- 7 had reviewed its internal reporting process and "plans to work with others who are more familiar
- 8 with the requirements of non PAC entities for future cycles should we become active."10

### B. Legal Analysis

Entities that are not political committees within the meaning of the Federal Election

Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act"), must file disclosure reports with the

Commission when they make independent expenditures that meet certain aggregate thresholds. 
The timing and threshold for the required report depends on when the entity makes the independent expenditures during the election cycle. Specifically, if the entity makes independent expenditures aggregating \$10,000 or more within a calendar year with respect to a given election any time prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> day before the election, the entity must file a 48-Hour Report disclosing

See id.

<sup>8</sup> STPE Resp. at 1 (Nov. 24, 2015).

g Id.

<sup>10</sup> Id.

An independent expenditure is an expenditure that expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate and that is not made in concert or cooperation with, or at the request or suggestion of, the candidate or his or her committee or agent, or a political party committee or its agent. 52 U.S.C. § 30101(17).

RR 15L-39 (State Tea Party Express) First General Counsel's Report Page 4 of 6

- those expenditures. 12 If the entity makes independent expenditures aggregating \$1,000 or more
- 2 with respect to a given election after the 20th day before the date of an election, but more than 24
- 3 hours before the date of an election, the entity must file a 24-Hour Report disclosing those
- 4 expenditures. 13
- In addition, entities that are not political committees within the meaning of the Act that
- 6 spend in excess of \$250 on independent expenditures during a calendar year with respect to a
- 7 given election must also file a quarterly report for any quarterly period in which the independent
- 8 expenditures exceed \$250 and any subsequent quarterly period during that calendar year when
- 9 additional independent expenditures are made. 14. Such reports must disclose the independent
- 10 expenditures and contributions in excess of \$200 made for the purpose of furthering the reported
- 11 independent expenditures. 15
- During the second quarter of 2014, STPE made \$106,137.99 in independent expenditures
- but failed to file a 2014 July Quarterly Report disclosing these expenditures and the associated

<sup>52</sup> U.S.C. § 30104(g)(2); 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(c). The entity must file additional reports within 48 hours after each time it makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating an additional \$10,000. *Id.* 

<sup>52</sup> U.S.C. § 30104(g)(1); 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(d). The entity must file additional reports within 24 hours after each time it makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating an additional \$1,000. *Id.* 

<sup>11</sup> C.F.R. § 109.10(b); see 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c). See also Explanation and Justification for Section 109.10, 68 Fed. Reg. 404, 415 (Jan. 3, 2003) (stating that independent expenditures greater than \$250 must be filed in accordance with the quarterly reporting schedule specified in sections 104.5(a)(1)(i) and (ii)).

<sup>52</sup> U.S.C. § 30104(c)(1), (2); 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(c). There are important practical reasons for the quarterly reporting requirement — for example, these reports disclose all independent expenditures the entity made during the quarterly reporting period, including those that fall outside the 24-Hour and 48-Hour reporting requirements. 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c) and 11 C.F.R. § 109.10. As a practical matter, the Commission has no other means of determining whether an entity that fails to file a quarterly report or verified statement has met its reporting obligations for that quarter. For example, an independent expenditure made within 24 hours of an election is not reportable on 24-hour or 48-hour reports and would only be disclosed on a quarterly report. Similarly, if a committee made one independent expenditure of \$250 or greater, but less than \$1,000, it would also only be disclosed on a quarterly report. 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(b) and (d).

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l contributions in a timely manner. 16 Accordingly, there is reason to believe that STPE violated 52

2 U.S.C. § 30104(c) and 11 C.F.R § 109.10(b) and (e).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c); 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(b).

RECOMMENDATIONS

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IV.

#### 2 1. Open a MUR in RR 15L-39; Find reason to believe that State Tea Party Express violated 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c) 2. 3 4 and 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(b) and (e); 5 3. Authorize conciliation with State Tea Party Express prior to a finding of probable 6 cause to believe; 7 4. Approve the attached Factual and Legal Analysis; 8 5.. Approve the attached Conciliation Agreement; and 9 6. Approve the appropriate letter. 10 Daniel A. Petalas 11 Acting General Counsel 12 13 14 Acting Associate General Counsel for Enforcement 15 16 17 18 19 Peter G. Blumberg 20 Assistant General Counsel 21 22 23 24 25 Rachel A. Flipse 26 Attorney 27 28 Attachments: 29 1. Factual and Legal Analysis

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1 2	FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION					
.3 4 5 6	FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS					
	RESPO	ONDENT:	State Tea Party Express	MUR		
7	I. INTRODUCTION					
8	The Commission's Reports Analysis Division ("RAD") referred State Tea Party Express					
9	("STPE") to the Office of General Counsel ("OGC") because it failed to timely file its 2014 July					
10	Quarterly Report regarding independent expenditures made and contributions received. STPE					
11	disclosed the expenditures on two 24-Hour Reports in April 2014. Based on the available					
12	information, the Commission finds reason to believe that State Tea Party Express violated					
13	52 U.S.C. § 30104(c) and 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(b) and (e) by failing to timely file its 2014 July					
14	Quarterly Report.					
15	II.	FACTUAL A	AND LEGAL ANALYSIS			
16		A. Back	ground	·		
17		STPE is regis	stered with the IRS as a 501(c)(	(4) social welfare organization. 1 It is not		
18	registered with the Commission as a political committee and therefore does not file regular					
19	disclosure reports with the Commission. In April 2014, STPE filed two 24-Hour Reports					
20	disclosing a total of \$106,137.99 in independent expenditures. <sup>2</sup> STPE did not file a July					

reporting period of April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.

Quarterly Report for independent expenditures made during the corresponding quarterly

See http://www.stateteapartyexpress.org/.

See RR 15L-39 at 1 (Oct. 27, 2015). STPE had not previously reported any expenditures or receipts to the Commission.

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MUR State Tea Party Express Factual and Legal Analysis

On August 7, 2014, RAD sent STPE a Notice of Failure to File concerning the 2014 July Quarterly Report, which had been due on July 15, 2014.<sup>3</sup> STPE filed a 2014 July Quarterly Report on August 28, 2014.<sup>4</sup> The report disclosed the independent expenditures previously disclosed on the two 24-Hour Reports but did not disclose any additional activity.<sup>5</sup> Five months later, on January 28, 2015, RAD sent STPE a Request for Additional Information inquiring whether STPE had received any contributions intended to further the specific independent expenditures that it had reported.<sup>6</sup> On March 4, 2015, STPE filed an Amended 2014 July Quarterly Report, which made no changes to the previously disclosed expenditures but included receipts totaling \$111,000 that were not previously disclosed.<sup>7</sup>

RAD referred STPE to OGC for its failure to timely file the 2014 July Quarterly Report.

After the matter was referred to OGC, STPE's treasurer submitted a response explaining that she had mistakenly believed that non-registered entities such as STPE were only required to file 24-Hour Reports. She noted that the independent expenditures were accurately disclosed to the public in advance of the election via the timely 24-Hour Reports. She further stated that STPE

See RR 15L-39 at 1.

See id. at 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See id.

<sup>6</sup> See id.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7.</sup> See id.

gram STPE Resp. at 1 (Nov. 24, 2015).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Id.

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had reviewed its internal reporting process and "plans to work with others who are more familiar with the requirements of non PAC entities for future cycles should we become active."

### B. Analysis

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Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act"), must file disclosure reports with the

Commission when they make independent expenditures that meet certain aggregate thresholds. 

The timing and threshold for the required report depends on when the entity makes the independent expenditures during the election cycle. Specifically, if the entity makes independent expenditures aggregating \$10,000 or more within a calendar year with respect to a given election any time prior to the 20th day before the election, the entity must file a 48-Hour Report disclosing those expenditures. 

If the entity makes independent expenditures aggregating \$1,000 or more with respect to a given election after the 20th day before the date of an election, but more than 24 hours before the date of an election, the entity must file a 24-Hour Report disclosing those expenditures.

In addition, entities that are not political committees within the meaning of the Act that spend in excess of \$250 on independent expenditures during a calendar year with respect to a given election must also file a quarterly report for any quarterly period in which the independent expenditures exceed \$250 and any subsequent quarterly period during that calendar year when

<sup>10</sup> Id.

An independent expenditure is an expenditure that expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate and that is not made in concert or cooperation with, or at the request or suggestion of, the candidate or his or her committee or agent, or a political party committee or its agent. 52 U.S.C. § 30101(17).

<sup>52</sup> U.S.C. § 30104(g)(2); 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(c). The entity must file additional reports within 48 hours after each time it makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating an additional \$10,000. *Id.* 

<sup>52</sup> U.S.C. § 30104(g)(1); 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(d). The entity must file additional reports within 24 hours after each time it makes or contracts to make independent expenditures aggregating an additional \$1,000. *Id.* 

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additional independent expenditures are made.<sup>14</sup> Such reports must disclose the independent expenditures and contributions in excess of \$200 made for the purpose of furthering the reported independent expenditures.<sup>15</sup>

During the second quarter of 2014, STPE made \$106,137.99 in independent expenditures but failed to file a 2014 July Quarterly Report disclosing these expenditures and the associated contributions in a timely manner. Accordingly, the Commission finds reason to believe that STPE violated 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c) and 11 C.F.R § 109.10(b) and (e).

<sup>11</sup> C.F.R. § 109.10(b); see 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c). See also Explanation and Justification for Section 109.10, 68 Fed. Reg. 404, 415 (Jan. 3, 2003) (stating that independent expenditures greater than \$250 must be filed in accordance with the quarterly reporting schedule specified in sections 104.5(a)(1)(i) and (ii)).

<sup>52</sup> U.S.C. § 30104(c)(1), (2); 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(e). There are important practical reasons for the quarterly reporting requirement — for example, these reports disclose all independent expenditures the entity made during the quarterly reporting period, including those that fall outside the 24-Hour and 48-Hour reporting requirements. 52 U.S.C. § 30104(c) and 11 C.F.R. § 109.10. As a practical matter, the Commission has no other means of determining whether an entity that fails to file a quarterly report or verified statement has met its reporting obligations for that quarter. For example, an independent expenditure made within 24 hours of an election is not reportable on 24-hour or 48-hour reports and would only be disclosed on a quarterly report. Similarly, if a committee made one independent expenditure of \$250 or greater, but less than \$1,000, it would also only be disclosed on a quarterly report. 11 C.F.R. § 109.10(b) and (d).